

Why does the United States allow the exportation of arms to the fighting nations in face of our neutrality?

Secretary Lansing in reply to Austria's protest sums up the reasons in the last sentence in these words: "The principles of international law, the practice of the nations, the national safety of the United States and other nations without great military and naval establishments; the prevention of increased armaments and navies, the adoption of peaceful methods for the adjustment of international differences, and, finally, neutrality itself, are opposed to the prohibition by a neutral nation of the exportation of arms, ammunition or other munitions of war to belligerent powers during the progress of the war."

A Cuban-American friend brings to light the incident of a ship of the name *Virginus*, which during the revolutionary war against Spain was caught near Cuba carrying Americans, volunteers, etc., for the rebels. He affirms that several Americans were executed by shooting and that this country never protested. Will you be kind enough to enlighten me as to the veracity of this statement?

During Cuba's rebellion against Spain in the early seventies the ship *Virginus*, flying the American flag and carrying the requisite papers as an American vessel, was captured by the Spanish on its way to Cuba, carrying American volunteers to aid in the rebel cause. Declaring that the ship was not actually an American vessel, the Spanish officers took possession of it and shot a number of Americans on board. The government of the United States protested against the action of the Spaniards, and an investigation followed, which disclosed the fact that the ship was not an American vessel, but a Cuban boat sailing under false colors and with forged papers. Technically this cleared the Spaniards of the charge of attacking an American ship, but for the execution of American passengers the Spanish government formally apologized to the United States and paid a large indemnity.

Please tell something about the Sabine women. What did they do that was worth mention?

The story is one of those vague legends of prehistoric times that cause some moderns to regret the passing of the so called classic period. The Sabines were an ancient tribe of Italy, supposed to have been named from Sabus, one of their deities. Little is known of their history except that there was chronic war between them and the Romans. As the story goes, Romulus, the mythical founder of Rome, endeavored to increase its population first by making it a city of refuge for criminals, and, secondly, by inviting a lot of Sabine women to a banquet and then seizing and distributing them as wives among such Romans as were inclined to matrimony, but were too busy making war to prosecute matrimonial schemes in the usual way. So the Sabine women who attended the banquet were seized and handed out as prizes. While there is no reason to suppose that the women were a party to the plot for their seizure, tradition says they accepted the situation gracefully and soon adjusted themselves to their new surroundings. In the fresh outbreak of war which followed such an event some of them acted as peace-makers between the Romans and the Sabines.

What is the total available tonnage of tungsten in the United States?

The production of concentrated tungsten ore in the United States in 1913 was 1,537 tons and that is about the average for five years. They are the figures of the United States geological survey.

What is the strength of the Greek army and navy?

Army.—About 360,000 men on complete mobilization.

Navy.—The *Spei*, Hydra, Psara, 5,000 tons displacement, three 10.6-inch guns, five 6-inch, one 4-inch, 17 knots speed. The *Averoff*, 10,118 tons displacement, four 9.2-inch and eight 7.5-inch guns, 24 knots speed. The *Salamis*, 12,500 tons displacement, eight 14-inch and twelve 6-inch guns, 23 knots (incomplete). Also the two battleships taken over from the United States. There are also fourteen destroyers, seven new and five old torpedo boats, six submarines and a variety of miscellaneous craft.

Please tell me just what constitutes a boycott.

Boycotting is a name given to an organized system of social and commercial ostracism. Landlords, tenants or other persons who are subjected to boycotting find it difficult or impossible to get any one to work for them, to supply them with the necessities of life or to associate with them in any way. It took its name from Captain James Boycott, a Mayo (Ireland) land agent, against whom it was first put in force.

In a dispute I claim the law of Ohio prohibits marriage between whites and negroes. Am I right?

No. Ohio is one of the twenty-two states permitting such marriages.

I understand that a colt from a jack and a mare is a mule colt. I saw in a newspaper an account of a hinny mule owned by a man at Quincy being the mother of two colts. (1) What are these two colts called? (2) Where does the mule originally come from?

(1) The offspring of a mare and a male donkey is called a mule, and mules are usually sterile. The offspring of a jenny donkey and a stallion is called a hinny, and the female hinny sometimes foals, the colt being called a mule, which it generally resembles very closely. (2) The mule was known to the ancient Greeks and used by them for draft purposes, and it doubtless came from the country lying about the east end of the Mediterranean sea.

What signifies the title "German emperor"?

The title "German emperor" derives its significance not from the fact that the constitution employs this term when referring to the kaiser, but from the character of the position which he was to take within the newly formed federation of German states.

It was the outcome of a controversy between the kings of Prussia and Bavaria, finally settled by applying the term "German emperor" in the constitution, recognizing clearly the fundamental difference between the titles "German emperor" and "emperor of Germany."

The sovereignty of the states of the German federation was not superseded by the union, but they retained it, although it became restricted as laid down in the German constitution. Thus the king of Prussia retained his sovereignty of his kingdom, and it is in this capacity that he is a member of the federal council, while as German emperor he is not, unless his relation to Alsace-Lorraine would be construed this way. The title "German emperor" does not imply any claim to the territories of the German states, which also have their own parliaments. The title "emperor of Germany" undoubtedly would imply the sovereignty of the German emperor over all German states, superseding the authority of the federal council, dissolving all national parliaments, even the Prussian diet, and replacing them by the imperial parliament or reichstag. There would be no longer a kingdom of Prussia, except as an administrative unit or a republic like Hamburg, and all the dynasties would be dethroned but the Hohenzollern. Germany would become a single state under the leadership of the emperor of Germany. This would only be possible with the consent of all German states concerned.

What is the proper way to hang the flag?

The proper way to hang a flag from a flagstaff is on balyards, or ropes, by which it may be raised and lowered and which allow it to follow the direction of the wind. The union should be in the upper corner next to the pole. The direction of the wind, of course, controls the direction of the stripes.

What is meant by the "irrepressible conflict"?

The phrase was applied to the conflict between slavery and freedom.

What was done with the assassins of Archduke Ferdinand of Austria?

Gavrilo Princip, the Bosnian student who actually slew the Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his morganatic wife while they were visiting Sarajevo, was sentenced to twenty years in prison. Three of the conspirators were put to death. Another was sentenced to imprisonment for life and another for twenty years.

RAILROAD UNIONS WON SHORT DAY

Brotherhoods Lost Only Demand For Overtime Wages.

THE TERMS OF SETTLEMENT

Men Will Get Back Pay That Has Accrued Since Jan. 1, When Adamson Law Was to Have Become Effective. Statement of Mediators—Ruling Now In Effect.

The threatened rail strike has been averted by the action of the railways in yielding an eight hour day to the members of the four brotherhoods.

The settlement means that approximately \$1,000,000 a week will be added to the payrolls of the railways and that about \$13,000,000 in back pay since Jan. 1, when the Adamson law was to have become effective, will be distributed among the 400,000 brotherhood members.

The brotherhoods win their long fight for an eight hour day and yield nothing but their demand for time and half pay for overtime. Instead they receive pro rata pay for overtime. The settlement, signed by both sides, is a complicated statement of the new schedule.

This settlement went into effect at once, and the recent decision of the United States supreme court as to the constitutionality of the Adamson law will not affect its terms.

The terms in settlement follow in full:

"Settlement awarded by the committee of the Council of National Defense: In all road service, except passenger, where schedules now read one hundred miles or less, nine or ten hours or less, overtime at ten or eleven miles per hour, eight hours or less for a basic day and twelve and a half miles per hour for a speed basis, for the purpose of computing overtime to be paid for at not less than one-eighth of a daily rate per hour. In all yards, switching and hostling service, where schedules now read, ten, eleven or twelve hours or less shall constitute a day's work, insert 'eight hours or less shall constitute a day's work at present ten hours' pay."

"Overtime to be paid for at not less than one-eighth of the daily rate per hour.

"In yards now working on an eight hour basis the daily rate shall be the present ten hour standard rate, with overtime at one-eighth of the present standard daily rate.

"In passenger service the present mileage basis will be maintained. On roads now having a flat ten hour day in the passenger service the rule will be amended to read 'eight within ten hours'."

"For all classes of employees in short turn around passenger service, where the rule now reads 'eight within twelve hours,' it will be amended to read 'eight within ten hours'."

"For such territory as has no number of hours for a day's work in short turn around passenger service the eight within ten hour rule applies.

"Overtime to be paid for at not less than one-eighth of the daily rate per hour.

"The general committee on individual railroads may elect to retain present overtime rules in short turn around passenger service or the foregoing provisions, but may not make a combination of both to produce greater compensation than is provided in either basis.

"In the event the law is held to be constitutional, if the foregoing settlement is inconsistent with the decision of the court, the application will be adjusted to the decision. If declared unconstitutional the above stands will all be provisions as written.

"The foregoing to govern for such roads, classes of employees and classes of service represented by the national conference committee of the railways.

"Schedules, except as modified by the above changes, remain as at present.

"Franklin K. Lane, Daniel Willard, W. B. Wilson, Samuel Gompers.

"Accepted by: W. G. Lee, L. E. Shepard, W. S. Stone, W. S. Carter.

"The National Conference Committee of Railways by Elisha Lee, chairman."

Following is part of the statement issued by the mediators:

"We desire to express our appreciation of the large and patriotic action of the railway managers' committee which has put beyond peradventure the possibility of a nation wide railroad strike.

"Our first effort was to secure a postponement of the strike, which was fixed for March 17. This was secured by presenting to the railway managers a memorandum agreement drafted by the brotherhoods which with some particularity expressed the provision of the Adamson law.

"We asked the railways to agree that if the Adamson law was held to be constitutional this construction and application would be given to it. The railways agreed to this at a joint session between the brotherhood chiefs and the managers. And with much difficulty the chiefs stayed the strike, an act that was vital to the success of our efforts and further mediation.

"Thus the provision of the eight hour law by agreement between the roads and the men became the basis of the settlement."

Send Us Your Job Printing. We do Job Printing at Fair Prices.

FREEDOM MUST BE MAINTAINED

Workers Should Not Relinquish Any Rights and Liberties.

ABOUT SOCIAL INSURANCE.

Trade Unions, Before Giving Approval to Any Plan For Their Alleged Betterment by Law, Must Be Assured That Their Economic Freedom Is Not Endangered.

By GRANT HAMILTON in American Federationist.

It is not my purpose to deal with the vast array of details which enter into even a cursory discussion of social insurance, but rather to give expression to the basic principles of the American Federation of Labor, with particular reference to the subject under consideration. The development of the A. F. of L. has proceeded along necessary and practical lines, but with unceasing vigilance that the organizations of labor should be maintained unimpaired and the individual workers should retain undisputed possession of the rights and liberties guaranteed by the organic law of our country and the spirit of our people.

The history of the movements of wage earners in all ages reveals the machinations of their opponents to disintegrate and destroy their associations. It has not infrequently been accomplished by employing the lawmaking power, and even in our own time the legislative, judicial and executive branches of our federal government, as well as that of the states, have been made the instruments of oppression under the guise of benefiting the workers.

With these facts before us we organized wage earners cautiously scrutinize every movement launched by outside agencies whose claimants profess devotion to the common weal. Before the A. F. of L. gives its approval to any plan contemplating the establishment by law of any form of social insurance it must first be assured that the economic freedom of the workers is guaranteed and that the participation in benefits to be derived from any system of this character is not based upon continuous employment in a certain industry or predicated upon time of service or other devices intended to tie the workers to their jobs.

The primary step necessary to real permanent betterment of the workers is to liberate them from conditions which have been fastened upon them by those who took advantage of the necessity of the poor. The great majority of wage earners each day earn daily bread—the opportunity to work stands between them and want on tomorrow. Employers have held men in subjection through the threat of loss of the job. Only through organization has any degree of freedom or stability of employment come to wage earners. Our first concern, therefore, in considering any proposition is, Will it interfere with organization for freedom?

In the light of experience it cannot be asserted that our movement lags or is unmindful of the interests of every wage earner, organized or unorganized. The organized labor movement is the only institution that has the unquestioned right to speak and act for the workers. Its efforts have been and are ever extended to unorganized, and the history of the past is replete with instances of sacrifices made by the organized for the unorganized. It is equally true that we, too, are impatient at our progress, but a structure strong enough to withstand industrial inclemency must be erected with due regard to the elements which compose it.

Organization, then, must be the beacon shedding its light upon all our efforts. It must be our first consideration.

Any further systems evolved having for their purpose intended benefits to the great mass must contain adequate safeguards to protect the wage earners from industrial, law or welfare exploitation. The American Federation of Labor stands committed to the welfare of the wage earning population of our country, but it will refuse now, as it has done in the past, to endorse or lend its assistance to any scheme, no matter by whom proposed, unless it is first convinced that the same measure of freedom of action as now enjoyed in the trade unions are secured to the workers under any insurance scheme proposed.

New York Labor Bills.

There are two bills in the codes committee of the New York assembly which labor would like to see reported out and passed by the legislature. One requires employers who advertise for employees when a strike is on in their business to state the fact, and the other would prevent members of union committees directing strikes from being hailed to court as conspirators.

Won't Step Picketing.

The city council of Oakland, Cal., has refused to place on the spring election ballot a proposed anti-picketing ordinance submitted by the Employers' association. The ordinance would make it unlawful to picket or display banners of any kind on the streets. An announcement is made by the employers that they will initiate the ordinance despite the council's action.

We do Job Printing at Fair Prices. Call for Union Label Shoes.

NEAR-SIGHTED?

Some providers are so "near-sighted" they only provide for NOW — while others are generously "far-sighted" and provide for NOW and TOMORROW

Look around you most everywhere any day and you will see sorrow and suffering caused by "near-sighted" providers. Such scenes should bring it right home to you. Ask yourself the question—Have I provided for my loved ones future with a sufficient amount of Life Insurance?

Paying the premiums need not worry you if you have a Holston Savings Account accumulating regular deposits.

THE HOLSTON NATIONAL BANK

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POM-POM

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TO CHARLEY WADDELL

Wayne Eckle vs. Mary Waddell

State of Tennessee. In Chancery Court of Knox County. No. 15232

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendant Charley Waddell is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that the defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the 1st Monday of May next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the KNOXVILLE INDEPENDENT for four consecutive weeks. This 31st day of April 1917

J. C. FORD, Clerk & Master.

O. L. White, Sol.

March 31 April 7 14 21 1917

TO LUCY LEE BOYD

George E. Boyd vs. Lucy Lee Boyd

State of Tennessee. In Chancery Court of Knox County. No. 15238

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed which is sworn to, that the defendant Lucy Lee Boyd is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of May next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her. This notice will be published in the KNOXVILLE INDEPENDENT for four successive weeks. This 6th day of April 1917

J. C. FORD, Clerk & Master.

Wright Jones & Sexton Sol's.

April 7 14 21 28 1917

TO BEN F. CASTEEL

Edna M. Casteel vs. Ben F. Casteel

State of Tennessee. In Chancery Court of Knox County. No. 15244

In this cause it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to that the defendant Ben F. Casteel is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so

that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that the defendant appear before the Chancery Court, of Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the 1st Monday of May next and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four successive weeks. This 6th day of April, 1917

J. C. FORD, Clerk & Master.

J. W. Saylor, Sol.

April 7 14 21 28 1917

TO WILL EMMONS

Annie Emmons vs. Will Emmons

State of Tennessee. In Chancery Court of Knox County. No. 15243

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendant, Will Emmons is a non-resident of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of May next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four consecutive weeks. This 7th day of April 1917

J. C. Ford, Clerk & Master

John A. Huff, Sol.

Tires, Tires, Tires.

You half sole your shoes, why not your tires? We make them look like new tires and guarantee 2500 miles saving you about 50 cent on your tire bill. Call and let us demonstrate. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Double Tread Tire Works

815 S. Gay St. Old Phone 4517

TO MARY HARLAN

W. B. Harlan vs. Mary Harlan

State of Tennessee. In Chancery Court of Knox County. No. 15252

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendant Mary Harlan is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of May next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her. This notice will be published in the KNOXVILLE INDEPENDENT for four successive weeks. This 7th day of April, 1917

J. C. FORD, C. & M.

Bowen & Anderson, Sol's.

April 7 14 21 22 1917

Non-Resident Attachment Notice.

W. H. Ford vs. Levatur P. Ford

Before W. M. Sellers justice of the peace for Knox county, Tennessee.

In this cause, it appears by affidavit that the defendant Levatur P. Ford is justly indebted to the plaintiff and is a non-resident of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him and an original attachment, having been issued and returned to me with a levy upon one piano it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Knoxville Independent, a newspaper published in the city of Knoxville, for four consecutive weeks, commanding said defendant, to appear before me, at my office in Knoxville, Tennessee, on 19th day of Apr. 1917 and make defense to said suit, or it will be proceeded with ex parte.

This 17th day of March, 1917

W. M. SELLERS, Justice of the Peace for Knox County, Tennessee.

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